THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number 7 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 21, 1842.** | ***Whole Number* 1,101.**

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged*. ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

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Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PATRIARCH,
Or, Family Library Magazine.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended
BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self Education, therefor, intellectual, moral, and physical,—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual, and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprize the Editor bespeaks and confidently anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmasters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No 14 John street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

LINES TO THE CLOSING YEAR.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.

Farewell, farewell, thou passing year,
But yet a few hours more,
And Time will shroud thee with his veil,
And thy brief reign be o'er.

Thus quickly passes life away,
And years, as they roll by,
Seem with a mournful, warning voice,
To tell us we must die.

Full many a bright and joyous form—
Full many a beauteous brow—
That smil'd and welcom'd thine approach,
Is in the cold grave now!

Little they dream'd in summer's prime,
Their hours were fleeting fast;
Or that, upon this world's sunshine,
They soon must look their last!

Alas! alas! for those who mourn
Their dearest treasures gone,
And miss the sight of glad'ning eyes
They lov'd to look upon!

A mingled thing thou art, O year!
To some with trouble rife,
To others bringing happiness
Too bright to last in life.

All blissful is the coming year
To those in early youth;
Ere this world's treachery and deceit
Have darkened their fair truth.

To such, life seems a smiling plain,
All gaily deck'd with flow'rs;
Alas! a furious blast ere long
Will shake their roseate bow'rs.

Yet smile on *now*, ye happy forms,
For, bright as life appears,
Soon, far *too* soon, your hearts will *feel*
This is a vale of tears.

And yet thy course, O passing year!
Has brought few ills to me;
No broken ties—no wounded hopes—
Mar my tranquility.

What then—tho' piercing thorns full oft
In life's pathway be met,
Shall I repine while those I love
Are spared to bless me yet?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Age of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 15; lions are long lived—Pompey lived to the age of 70. The average age of cats is 15 years; a squirrel or hare 7 or 8 years. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to Sun, and let him go with this inscription—"Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

"Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness which he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No, indeed." "Well, that is all I get."

Too Honest for the Times.—The Sandy Hill Herald says:—we know a man who has worked, on an average sixteen hours per day for the last *twenty years*, to pay notes which he had endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing.—He is now seventy years of age.

The Knout.—The Governor of Moscow kindly directed one of his aides de camp to conduct me over the prison. Having inspected the establishment in all its details, I was about to depart, when my cicerone pointed to two men, who had just entered the vestibule of the prison. "Do you see those men?" said he, "they are our executioners. It is they who inflict the punishment of the knout, which you have doubtless often heard of." I looked at the two men; they were tall and robust, and altogether their appearance resembled the common class of the Russian peasantry; the one had a black and the other a red beard. They wore loose cloth pantaloons, with boots drawn over them. The other portions of their dress consisted of a colored striped blouse, and a sort of cloth casoc k, open in front, and covering their back and shoulders. That which displeased me most in them was a certain air of gaiety and self satisfaction, which I could not reconcile with their barbarous vocation. When they had advanced close to where we were standing, the aid de camp directed my attention to a packet which each of them carried under his left arm. "That is the knout," said he; "would you like to examine it?" I replied in the affirmative.

The aid de camp having addressed to the executioners some words in Russian, they saluted me with respect; and, advancing to a table in the vestibule, unrolled their packets. The knout consists of a short, strong, leather handle, terminated by a buckle, in which are affixed successively a certain number of leather thongs, of which only one is used for each stroke the criminal receives. I requested the executioners to give the wall a few strokes of the knout, with the same degree of force as that employed at an execution. They took off their caps and cassocks; and, having carefully adjusted the leather thong in the buckle above mentioned, and gathering up all their strength, they struck the wall with such force, that the hard plaster with which it was covered fell down in fragments.

I shuddered with horror at the recollection that such strokes were inflicted on the living flesh of a human being. "Enough!" I exclaimed. "It is indeed a horrible punishment," said my obliging cicerone; "but it is inflicted only for capital offences; and, after all, it is a doubtful question whether the punishment of death is preferable." Twenty strokes of the knout are the maximum amount of punishment, and it is, probable, nearly the utmost that the human frame is capable of enduring.—[*Russia in 1841.—New Monthly Magazine.*

Singular Story.—The following story was in circulation at Paris during the last of November. It is said the parties are of the highest respectability, and that the secret of their names is know only to a very few:

A foreign gentleman and his wife were in the habit of dining almost daily at a fashionable restaurant in the Palais Royal. After a time the waiters began to miss articles of plate; not observing at first, but afterwards remarking that it was the silver forks alone, and not the spoons or other things, which disappeared. Their suspicion at length fell on the two foreigners, and were communicated to the master of the establishment. He rejected the idea, from the respectable appearance of the parties, who always dined sumptuously and paid liberally. As the waiters persisted in their notions, the restaurateur directed them to serve plate with a peculiar mark for the table of the suspected parties. This was done twice, and twice a fork was missing. On the latter occasion he directed one of the waiters to follow the guests and ascertain their abode and character. They were found to be Americans, living in splendid furnished apartments, at 1000 francs a month, were reported by the concierge rie to be people of wealth and honor, paying all their accounts with the utmost regularity. This being communicated to the restaurateur, he went to the parties, and in reserved terms claimed a fork, which had a short time before been abstracted. The husband, who alone spoke French, was highly indignant, declared that he had filled some of the highest offices in his own country, and that he and all his family were above suspicion. The restaurateur persisted, declared that he had positive proofs, and if what was abstracted was not given up to him, he would apply to the police. On this the gentleman held a conversation with his wife, which became warm, and at length ended in her producing the fork, which she had still wrapped up in her shawl. On receiving it, the restaurateur informed the American that this was not all, for similar articles, to the value of one thousand francs, had been abstracted, and he was convinced by the same hands. The grieved and astounded gentleman immediately paid this sum, earnestly requesting the restaurateur to assure him whether it was all that he had lost. This he did, and then retired, expressing his vexation at the untoward incident, and his conviction that it arose solely from an unhappy monomania—the gentleman, in his turn, thanking the latter for the delicecy of his conduct. A few days afterwards the foreigners left Paris, and returned to their own country. It has since been ascertained that the lady destroyed the articles, severally, almost immediately after she had taken them.

Aristocratical Shrewdness.—An English paper says that a certain noble duke paid a visit to the Siamese boys. His Grace's first question, after examining their peculiar formation, was "Pray are they brothers?" On being informed by a wag that they were "only second cousins," he went away perfectly satisfied.

To Get Rid of a Visiter.—A late writer says. "I once hand a constant and troublesome visiter, whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger—then I tried fire which he endured like a salamander—at last I lent him five dollars, and I have never seen him since!"

A good Rule.—A man who had climbed up a chesnut tree, had by carelessness missed his hold of one of the branches, and fell to the ground with such force as to break his ribs. A neighbor going to his assistance, remarked to him that, "had he followed *his* rule in these cases, he would have avoided the accident." "What rule do you mean?" said the other, indignantly. "This," said the philosopher, "never come down a place faster than you go up."

A Just Rebuke.—The Philadelphia North American says of those papers who once worshipped but now denounce the United States Bank, that "they connived with it in its crime *and partred with it only on the scaffold.*"

The hardest labor in the world, is the labor of doing nothing.—*Boston Transcript.*

Some of our acquaintances must be considered very hard working men, according to the Transcript.

POLITICAL.

EXTREMES MEET.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Fillmore) has introduced a bill for the extension of the loan of twelve millions to "*twelve years*"—and for "*for an addition thereto of five millions.*" On this the *Boston Courier* observes:

"This bill will probably pass. It is not easy to see how the Government can otherwise continue its operations. We do not see any serious objections to it. In one view, it may receive the active support of the *Protectionists*. Should the '*exigencies of the Government*' *require many more loans, Government will soon need a tariff of duties to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt, that will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection.* The enemies of protection are willing to tax imports *for revenue*, and thus perhaps protection may be indirectly obtained. We shall be glad to get protection for domestic labor by protection in any way."

The doctrine of Federalism that a public debt is a public blessing, is here very frankly avowed, and the reasons for it presented. The "*exigencies of the Government* (which require loans, and create a National debt) *will soon need a tariff of duties to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt*, that will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocate of protection." Here the mystery is revealed—and this explains, too, why the public land fund is to be distributed. This resource would go a great way to relieve the exigencies of Government, and do away with the necessity of accumulating loans, or, at all events, of levying high duties to meet the interest. But as the seventeen million now proposed, would not sufficiently raise the debt, at once to answer the ends of the "PROTECTIONISTS," we have another project for an increase of the National debt many millions, and immediately. It is the project to buy an interest in all the railroads of the United States for the use of the mails. On this proposition, we have a Congress of the corporations now in session in the city, which will presently submit its budget to the Congress of the Union. This will, doubtless, be the creation of a new funding system, which will give the railroad corporations a share in the national sovereignty by creating for them a perpetual right in the taxes, and a control over the revenues of the country. We doubt, exceedingly, whether these corporate authorities will consent to come into hotch-pot with the Government in taking their share of the public revenue. We think it not improbable that they will insist on setting apart a separate and permanent and inalienable fund to meet their demands on the Treasury. But no matter in what way the Government is cut off from its national resources, whether in the distribution of the land fund or other specified imposts—no matter in what way it becomes straitened for revenue, the recourse to a high tariff is the consequence, and, in the end, "the interest of the public debt will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection." The marvel is, to see an anti-tariff Southern Administration uniting with the Boston Courier in bringing about such results. But will the policy of the Boston stamp maintain its prevalence in the Cabinet, and direct the Government?—*Globe.*

THE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

"Let us open a new set of books."—*Webster.*

Hard Cider & Co., Dr. to Broken Promises:

To Democratic gain in		Alabama,	6,000
To	do.	do. in Tennessee,	9,000
To	do.	do. in Maine,	12,000
To	do.	do. in Vermont,	13,000
To	do.	do. in Indiana,	15,000
To	do.	do. in Maryland,	10,000
To	do.	do. in Georgia,	11,000
To	do.	do. in Pennsylvania,	25,000
To	do.	do. in Ohio,	25,000
To	do.	do. in New York,	28,007
To	do.	do. in Michigan,	6,000,
To	do.	do. in Massachusetts,	18,000
To	do.	do. in Mississippi,	6,000
Showing a total Democratic gain of			184,000

A pretty fair leaf! Wonder how the "godlike" Daniel's "breathing" is about these days!—*New Era.*

Mississippi Bonds.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 7th instant, speaking of the course of the Eastern papers, which insist upon the liability of the State, says:

"They studiously conceal one important fact in the case from their readers, and that is, that the *purchasers* of the bonds *knew*, when they bought them, that the sale was fraudulent, and in derogation of our constitution and laws."

The third week of the Session had passed at Washington, and still no fight in the House! It is said, however, that the Treasury is empty, and that although the bill, making an appropriation for the pay of members, was passed with promptness and unanimity, they will not be able to finger a cent, till a loan is effected. Whether this will make them belligerent, or peaceable, remains to be seen. For the honor of the country we trust there may not be a repetition of the scenes of the Extra Session.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

An Inscription for Democratic Banners.—Hereafter, let the following from the pen of THOMAS JEFFERSON, be printed in letters of gold, and carried in every Democratic Procession:

"*The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred ready to ride them, legitimately by the grace of God.*"

Successful Fraud.—"The Merchants' Bank of Newbern declared, on the 3rd inst., a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for the six months immediately preceding."—*Ral. Register of Dec. 21, 1841.*

Let the people remember how this dividend is made. By illegal suspension—by forcing the people to pay when the Bank will not pay them—by deliberately depreciating its own paper and buying it up at a discount, which is swindling—by oppression and fraud upon the people. Let the people observe its effect. To produce a dangerous and anti Republican inequality of fortunes—to raise up a class of aristocrats with princely fortunes, and to make or keep the mass paupers.

Such has been the effect of privilege over right in England, and such is its progress here. There starvation stares the laborer in the face, while privileged opulence riots in palaces. Let the people apply the remedy. *Away with privileges.* Modify the Bank charters—deny them the *privileges* of collecting debts while they refuse to pay. For continued suspension repeal the charter altogether.—*Washington Republican.*

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

MEETING IN CHARLOTTE.

In pursuance of previous notice, a public meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg was held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was organized by the appointment of Dr. *Stephen Fox* as Chairman, and *J. W. Hampton*, Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting; and, on motion of Col. JOHN SLOAN, appointed John Walker, John Kirk, C. T. Alexander, Jr., Col. J. Sloan, and J. W. Hampton, a Committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. JNO. H. WHEELER was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very effective and humorous speech of about half an hour in length. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee through Mr. HAMPTON, reported the following, which met the unanimous approbation of the meeting.

A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of our institutions, and a scrutinizing examination of the conduct and measures of those agents to whom the management of Government is intrusted, as well as the principles of those seeking public office, are enjoined upon us not only by the advice of the patriots whose wisdom framed our system of Government, but by our duty to ourselves and to posterity. A free people should be jealous of their rights, and resist at the threshold the slightest attempt of their agents to usurp undelegated powers. These considerations constrain us at this time to express freely our views on a variety of measures of National and State policy, which lately agitated, and some of which yet agitate the public mind. In the first place,

We regard the Extra Session called by the Whigs immediately on reaching power, as unwise in policy and prompted by corrupt and wicked motives—as unprecedented in its oppressive and tyrannical rules, unconstitutional laws, and profligate waste of the public money, and should remain *forever as a stigma* upon its authors.

2. That of all the *bad measures passed* at this extraordinary Congress, we view that to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States as the most corrupting in its tendencies and productive of the worst consequences to the stability of our Government;—it is unconstitutional, and has already been made the excuse for laying the foundation of a National Debt that, under a continuance of the same policy, will swell like the public debt of Great Britain, till the energies of our productive laborer, like his brethren in the old world, are weighed down by taxes and worn out by oppression. It has likewise been made the ground of an increase of the Tariff, and thus the Southern people are made to contribute at least *three* dollars in taxes for every *one* they get by the Distribution:—Against such a law, we enter our most solemn protest.

3. The Bankrupt Law passed at the same session we believe to be unconstitutional—it is partial and unjust in its operations, and can be regarded in no other light than as a special edict to clear unprincipled men—adventurers and speculators, from the payment of their honest debts. It should be repealed, or so amended as to render it uniform and just in its provisions, and to include Banks and other corporations in its operations.

4. That the tax laid by the same Congress, upon *Salt, Sugar, Iron, coarse woollens, &c.*, articles of indispensable necessity to the health, comfort, and convenience of the poor man, while a numerous list of useless articles to buy but the rich, are admitted duty free, was an outrageous act of injustice, and in direct contradiction to the promises and professions of the Whig party before obtaining power; that we deny the power of Congress to lay discriminating duties for the profection of domestic manufactures, and that the attempt to exercise such power ought to be, and will be resisted by the Southern people "in its inception, in its progress, and in its consummation."

5. That the outrageous inconsistency in the promises of the whigs before they obtained power, and their practices since, should make them objects for the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at" for all future time:—they promised to practice economy and reduce the expenditures of Government, and they have increased them the last year near eight millions of dollars; they promised to "proscribe proscripti n," and have turned out every Democratic office-holder in the land whose office was worth having, without fault found or cause assigned, and filled their places, in many instances, with men of the most debased moral characters; they promised the laboring man good times and plenty of money—"a dollar a day and roast beef," and now impudently tell him he must work or starve; they promised to reform the Government, to reduce the number of public offices and the overgrown salaries of officers, and they have created numerous new offices, and increased the salary of some already in existence. In short, they have violated all their promises of retrenchment, reform, and economy, and are, we think, justly entitled to the epithet of "the party of broken promises."

6. That the appropriation of $25,000 to the wealthy widow and family of the late Gen. Harrison was unconstitutional, without precedent in the history of the country, and will have the tendency to build up an aristocracy, or privileged class in the land.

7. That the open and violent war of the Whig leaders upon our sacred constitution—their attempt to take from the President the veto power, the only remedy in that instrument against legislative tyranny and usurpation, and their proposal to change the tenure of officers and the responsibilities of the most important of the Cabinet officers, are dangerous innovations upon our republican form of Gov-

bramont, and should be indignantly frowned down by the People.

8. That we highly approve the vetoing of the two Bank Bills by President Tyler, and for these patriotic acts, accord to him the meed of "well done good and faithful servant."

9. That the triumphant success of Democratic principles, in many of our sister States at the last fall elections, proves that the "sober second thought of the people" is "ultimately right and always efficient," and should rejoice the heart of every lover of rational liberty; it tells the doom of modern Whiggery, which is but another name for ancient Federalism, and should inspire us to renewed exertions in the approaching contest, that we may, on the first Thursday in August next, have the proud satisfaction of seeing North Carolina take her post in the Democratic pyramid of States, redeemed from the stupor of hard cider and the still harder yoke of Federalism and Bank dominion.

10. That we highly approve the object of the proposed Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 10th instant, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the same—pledging ourselves cheerfully to abide the decision of that body in the choice of a candidate to be supported by our party for Governor at the next election.

[In pursuance of the last Resolution, the Chair appointed as Delegates, Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Wm. Wilson, Capt. William Reid, Col. Thomas C. Wilson, William M. Matthews, Esq., John Kirk, Col. James L. Black, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., and Joseph W. Hampton.]

11. That we cordially adopt the determination of our Democratic brethren of Lincoln County, "that at the election we will vote for no man offering for a seat in the General Assembly, who shall not at the time he announces himself a candidate and upon all suitable occasions, declare, and give his solemn promise to the people, he will do all in his power as a Senator, or Commoner (as the case may be,) to compel the Banks to abandon their suspension policy, and resume specie payments."

After the adoption of the Resolutions, the Chairman arose and addressed the meeting for a few minutes in his usual forcible and piquant style, and took his seat amidst bursts of applause form the auditory.

On motion of Capt John Walker.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman and Secretary; that they be requested to sign our proceedings, and have them published in the Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican, Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Standard to copy the same in their respective papers.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 7, 1842.

Mr. *Payne* asked leave to present the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, on the subject of a National Foundry.

Mr. Adams objected.

Mr. Payne moved a suspension of the rules; and on the suggestion of Mr. Adams, varied his motion so as to ask for a suspension for the reception of all petitions: the question was taken and carried. Petitions were then presented.

From Ohio, by Mr. *Giddings*, a petition asking for the repeal of all laws by which the people of the free States are compelled to protect slavery.

Also a petition praying the repeal of all laws authorizing the transportation of slaves coastwise in the vessels of the United States, and praying the interference of Government to protect all persons held to slavery, who, by being carried to sea by the consent of their owners, are constitutionally entitled to their freedom.

Messrs. *Johnson*, of Maryland, and *Wise* objected to the reception.

After some debate the question of reception of the second branch, was on motion of Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, laid on the table.

Mr. *Giddings* offered a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying that the citizens of free States may not be forced to protect, or in any manner aid, in the support of slavery.

A number of abolition petitions, and others having been presented.

The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

After some preliminary business, the orders of the day were called for.

The *Speaker* said the first business in order would be, the motion of the gentleman from New York, to lay on the table the petition presented yesterday by Mr. *G. Davis* to repeal the Bankrupt act, together with the motion of Mr. *Cravens*, of Indiana, to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Mr. *Chittenden* withdrew his motion to lay on the table and

The question recurring on the motion to refer the petition with instructions, it was carried without a division.

Mr. *Marshall*, presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, Kentucky, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill, *forthwith*, to repeal said act. Some objections being made to the word "forthwith."

Mr. *Marshall* modified his motion, with the consent of the House, so as to instruct the Committee to report on Tuesday next.

The main question being on the motion to refer the petition with instructions to report on Tuesday next, a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 112, nays 88. A reconsideration was moved, but not carried.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 10.

During the morning hour, numerous petitions were presented from various parts of the country, but principally from New York City, praying for the postponement, modification and repeal of the Bankrupt law; others were presented remonstrating against any postponement or repeal

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the protest of the officers of the brig Creole, on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any have been received, or any authenticated account which may have been received of the murder of a passenger on board, and the wounding of the Captain and others by the slaves on board the same, and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also to inform the Senate, if it can be done consistently with the public interest, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the indignity offered to the American flag.

A number of engrossed bills were taken up, read a third time and passed.

The *President* pro tem., then announced the unfinished business, which was the proposition to refer to a Select Committee, the plan of a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. *Evans* delivered his views on the project. He could anticipate nothing from the denunciations of the plan, so freely made heretofore, and was desirous, in a spirit of candor, of obtaining from the suggestions of this report some plan upon which all parties might agree. He considered it no party question, and gentlemen could meet on neutral ground, and shape the proposition so as to effect the desirable object it had in view.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The call for petitions being the first business in order—

Mr. *Fillmore* rose and observed, under the present embarrassed state of the Treasury, he felt it to be his duty, to ask the unanimous consent of the House to dispense with the further call of petitions for the purpose of resolving itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes. He would state that the power heretofore exercised by the Treasury Department for issuing Treasury notes was exhausted, and unless some means were resorted to, the issue must cease from that day forth. We are therefore, said Mr. F., come to that point in which the national honor is involved, and I hope there will be no opposition to the motion.

Objection being made, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative so the order for receiving petitions was rescinded. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Treasury note bill.

Mr. *Weller* offered an amendment, providing that so much of the act of the 4th September, 1841, as provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States be suspended, and that the same be applied to the payment of such Treasury notes as may be issued. The amendment was objected to as out of order, and the chair so decided.

Mr. *McKeon* appealed from the decision of the chair and proceeded to state his opinions. He was followed by other members, and the decision was finally sustained by the House. Yeas 92,—noes 78.

After some debate on the bill, the Committee rose, and—

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, January 11.

Numerous petitions, praying the modification, repeal, and postponement of the Bankrupt law, and others remonstrating against its postponement or repeal, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. After the transaction of other business, the resolution, submitted on yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up.

Mr. Porter moved to strike out the word "slaves," and insert in place of it the word "persons."

Mr. Calhoun would be very glad if the Senator would assign his reasons for moving the substitute.

Mr. Porter said he had only one reason, and that was that the word "slaves" was not known to the Constitution of the United States. He wished merely to make the words of the resolution conform with the words used in the Constitution and in the acts of legislation by the General Government.

Mr. Calhoun denied that the term he had used in his resolution was unknown to the Constitution or to the legislation of the General Government. There could be but one object in the movement now made, and that was to deny the right of the Southern States to look to the General Government for the protection of their institutions and their property. If that was the Senator's intention, he wished it distinctly understood; and to see whether there was another Senator prepared to take the same position. He wished to know at once whether the Senate was prepared to entertain any approach to that question, and for the purpose of testing this, and viewing the object of this motion of amendment as one so hostile to the South, that if entertained, it must prove fatal to her rights and institutions, he called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Berrien considered it of no consequence whether the term used in the resolution was to be found in the Constitution or not, so as it accurately described the condition of those in relation to whom the mover of the resolution wished to inquire. The term used in the resolution was a true and proper designation of the condition of those respecting whom information was asked. It is a proper description of them as they exist in this country, under its institution and laws. The motion of amendment being to strike out the designation as it really exists under those institutions and laws, he confessed that he was tempted to inquire whether it was the object of the Senator, (Mr. Porter) to deny the right of the existence of those institutions, and the use of the term which accurately designates the condition of those subject to those institutions! If that was the object, it was one he should meet and oppose at the outset with the same proper spirit with which it was met by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. Porter contended that the same words which had been thought fit and proper to be used in relation to persons in servitude by the framers of the Constitution, had also been observed by the legislative branch of the Government in its acts relating to such persons. His object was to make this resolution, passing through the same course of legislation, correspond in terms with the Constitution, and with previous action of the legislature. He would ask gentlemen to look back to the act of Congress which protects owners of such property, and the act which recognises the right of recovering such property, and they would find the word used in those acts is "*persons* held to servitude or labor," and not the word "*slaves*," which was a word, he contented, unknown to the Constitution or to the laws of the Government.

He did not know why, in seeking to attain this object, he should be supposed in favor of denying the right of the South to the existence of its institutions. His object was simply to place the matter in the only light in which it is looked at by the Constitution itself.

Mr. *Calhoun* could not deem it necessary to use many words in addition to what he had already said. The whole matter resolved itself into this: is Congress to use any words to express its meaning, but those clear and undoubted—such as express exactly and fully what they are intended to designate? Are words to be used in preference, which are evasive, insincere, and express vaguely and indefinitely what should be perspicuous and beyond either doubt or evasion? The people of the South might as well be told at once by the Abolitionists that they had a right to take away their property, because that property was designated "slaves," instead of "persons." Now, if they were determined to precipate what they have been so long menacing, it was high time for the South to speak out. He regretted that our ancestors were so fastidious in framing the Constitution as to use any evasive terms for describing slavery as it was actually known and recognised. If the Southern delegates at the Convention which framed the Constitution could have foreseen the state of things which now exists, they never would have signed that Constitution, while it contained a single word that could be construed by any possible evasion to compromise Southern rights. If, under their peculiar circumstances, they were fastidious, it now became their descendants, under present circumstances, to take a more independent and manly stand, and adopt the only proper course—that of meeting the question of their rights in the only language which was correct and proper. He would rather the resolution was rejected altogether, than that the word "slaves" should be stricken out. On the subject to which the resolution relates, there had been manifested in certain quarters of this country a bloodthirsty disposition that he did not before believe existed in any part of the known world. It was but a few days ago, since a petition and resolution had been offered in this chamber, in which the murder and rapine committed by the slaves in the Creole, are not only justified, but exulted in with a ferocious spirit, such as he thought could not be cherished in a country like this. It was but recently he had seen a justification of those slaves published in a New York paper. He said it with grief, that an article of this nature had appeared in the columns of the Journal of Commerce. It was as an advertisment—but no apology could justify a publication, the tendency and object of which was to fortify the pretensions of a foreign country, at the expense of this country. He named all this, that the South might arise from its lethargy, and become aware of the combinations which menaced her institutions. He wanted to see whether there was a Senator in this chamber prepared to take part with the most formidable foreign power in the world against his own country. The very exception taken to the word "slaves" in this resolution, instead of "persons," was the ground taken by Great Britain in her insidious and presumptuous attempts to interfere with our Southern institutions. He wished to see what American Senator was prepared to fortify the presumption of Great Britain, in a question between that country and this Union.

Mr. *Preston* trusted the amendment would not prevail. It presented itself in too serious an aspect at the present moment, considering our relations with the foreign power just alluded to, to be considered a mere question of technicality. He regretted, with his colleague, (Mr. *Calhoun*,) that the framers of the Constitution did not adopt the only true and appropriate language which was proper to describe the right of property in slaves. He agreed, also, that it was time to call things by their right names. Those alluded to in the resolution, as the murderers on board the Creole, were "slaves," and not "persons," in any acceptation of law or fact. They were *slaves* in the undoubted signification of the term. Our ancestors did not foresee the state of things which might raise a question on the terms they so fastidiously used. If they did, they would not have so applied them. It is now to be regretted that the word "slaves" was not used. But this was no time to be as fastidious as they were. The South must maintain her rights, and that, too, on the true ground that "slaves" is the proper designation of their property, and not "persons." He regretted that the amendment had been moved by his friend from Michigan, and he sincerely hoped that he would now see the propriety of withdrawing it.

Mr. *King* was not disposed to anticipate anarchy, but gentlemen could not shut their eyes to the fact that there is a set of miserable fanatics who are endeavoring, by every means in their power, to disturb the harmony of this Union, with a view of pandering to the morbid appetite of a formidable foreign power for interfering with the institutions of the South. Did the Senator (Mr. *Porter*) mean to identify himself with such miserable though dangerous fanatics? Did he mean to encourage them by the adoption of their insidious phraseology? He trusted not. But the Senator says the word "slaves" is not found in the Constitution. He (Mr. *King*) regretted it was not; but it is a mistake to suppose the word is not used in the legislation of this Government. A recurrence to various acts of legislation, would satisfy the Senator that he is mistaken on that point.—This was a peculiarly inauspicious time to raise such a point as this, whether of any weight in itself or not. At a time when this country had to contend with the most formidable power in the world, he would ask the Senator, was it proper for him to come forward as if he intended to favor the interpretation of that country and its influence with the institutions of any portion of this Union? He (Mr. King) was astonished to find one Senator in the American Senate, under the circumstances in which this Government is now placed, whose sense of duty to his country would not point out to him that he could not take this course with impunity.

He hoped the Senator would perceive that he had taken a wrong position, and that he should retract from it. If he did not, he (Mr. King) felt assured the Senate would not be disposed to sanction the course the Senator seemed so tenacious of. But he trusted that on reflection he would retrace his steps. If he did not, he hoped he would stand alone. For he could not believe that any other man in the United States Senate would at this time evince any disposition to question the right of the South to the existence and maintenance of her institutions.

The South was prepared to vindicate her institutions against the interference of the world; and would do it if obliged to do it alone. But he believed there was no large portion of the people of this Union disposed to favor a foreign country in any attempt, open or covert, to rob the South of her rights.

Mr. *Porter* explained as before, that he confined his intention to conforming the resolution to the words of the Constitution.

Mr. *Preston* again appealed to the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Rives* made the same application to the Senator.

Messrs. *Rives*, *Phelps*, *Clay*, *Graham*, and *Woodbridge*, severally addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, soliciting the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Porter* then yielded, and, with the leave of the Senate, withdrew his motion.

The resolution was then adopted in its original form.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Session of to day occupied in a debate on the Treasury Note bill of no particular interest.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Numerous petitions were presented to-day on the subject of the Bankrupt law; some for its repeal, modification, and postponement; and others remonstrating against any action upon it.

Mr. Calhoun said he had been requested to present a petition from several citizens of New York, praying that Congress may not interfere with the Bankrupt law, passed last session, either by repealing, altering, amending it, or postponing its operation. This petition had been forwarded to him with a strong appeal to his sympathies. He could not be ignorant that there are thousand of our most valuable fellow citizens at the present moment reduced to a hopeless state of insolvency—citizens who have just claims upon the sympathies of the community. He would go further, he would say not only that he deeply deplored the condition to which they were reduced; but that he conscientiously believed, most of the insolvents were innocent sufferers—the victims of unwise and improper legislation on the part of this Government and that of the States, in relation to the currency. He held that, to this cause, was mainly to be attributed the insolvency and bankruptcy, so general throughout the country. With this impression, he would go into a brief statement, explanatory of the causes of the present distress.

What was a bank note but an evidence of a debt from the bank to the holder; and what did it represent but debt—the debt of those who got accommodation from the bank? The currency of this country, then, was almost exclusively debt representing debt; and what was the effect of making such paper currency the circulating medium? What but to expel from the country gold and silver, which only, under the Constitution and laws, can pay debts, and substitute for them nothing but evidence of indebtedness? And what was the effect of that but to decrease the means of paying debts, just in the same proportion that indebtedness is increased? In prosperous times, when exchanges are in favor of this country the increase of this bank paper evidence of indebtedness would be large in proportion to the enterprise induced by prosperity. Then bank activity would be at the highest, and the expansion of paper currency would be at full tide—expelling from the country all, or nearly all, its gold and silver. But as certain as the tide of the ocean is succeeded by its ebb, so certain is the tide of bank expansion of being succeeded by the ebb of contraction. Then come ruin and disaster and universal distress, when there is the least means left in the country for relieving them, or for meeting engagements and indebtedness, because the very evidence of indebtedness proceeding from expansion, had driven out the means of paying indebtedness. This thing of making evidence of indebtedness a basis of currency, has proved that the result can be nothing else but wide-spread insolvency. It is acting upon the same system as an architect would act upon, who, for every pound weight of material he laid upon the superstructure he was raising, should undermine an equivalent portion of the foundation. The whole superstructure must come down. This was what brought five hundred thousand citizens into such extremity as to compel them to make these appeals to the sympathies of Congress. But strongly as he felt the appeal, he could not yield to it at the sacrifice of great and important principles that go far beyond present inconvenience and temporary individual suffering. He could not but see that to yield to the request of these petitions would be, in the end, but to aggravate the evils they complain of, and to involve a much wider circle in the ruin which overwhelms them. The continuance of the Bankrupt law will aggravate instead of mitigating the general distress occasioned by the inflated and irredeemable paper currency. If that law is not repealed, it will not be in operation three years, till hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property will have been submitted to the auctioneer's hammer, at a time, too, that the country cannot furnish means to purchase it unless at a ruinous sacrifice to both debtor and creditor. The result would be more disastrous than the effects of the former Bankrupt law—disastrous as they were. The amount to be sacrificed will be far beyond any calculation based on the effects of that law. What will the creditors' benefit by the operation of this law? Literally nothing. Scarcely a fraction of their debts will be collected under its operation. And in view of the rights of creditors, he would here take ground that it is one of the most iniquitous laws ever passed. When the Constitution was adopted, there was a strong desire manifested to shape the power of creating a uniform Bankrupt law, so as to authorize insolvents as well as bankrupts to be included; but that was abandoned, and the power was restricted to bankrupts, as defined in the English laws, then existing and prevailing. It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the power should reach to insolvents generally. But there was another objection to the Bankrupt law of the last session. It looks, in the first instance, to the protection of the debtor, and not to the protection of the creditor. This he held to be adverse to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and in view of all this, it would be impossible for him to vote in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners for the continuance of such an unequal and unjust law. It might be asked why would he not conscious of the distress which bowed down many valuable citizens, consent to restrict the law to such operation as he admitted would be constitutional, and by leaving out all that was exceptionable, and confining it to the class of real bankrupts, afford the relief so justly claimed by valuable citizens. His answer was, that in the present condition of the country, a condition produced by an artificial and inflated currency, he could not agree that any bankrupt law would be just. Its operations would be unequal and improper in every respect. The real means of payment in satisfaction of indebtedness, having been expelled from the country by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency, the class of persons who would be involuntary bankrupts would be the chief sufferers under the operation of a bankrupt law, and that under circumstances entirely beyond their control and yet under the control of those who inflated bankruptcy upon them. Under this aspect of the effects in perspective of a bankrupt law even of the best kind, he could not consent to a participation in the formation of a law calculated to inflict not only wrong, but cruelty. Neither would he ever agree to any remedy for supposed evils—that was to be effected by stretching the powers granted by the Constitution beyond the strict construction and obvious intent of those powers. For it was his creed, that upon the restrictions and inviolability of that sacred instrument, depended the permanency of our institutions. The Bankrupt act of last session, he considered among the most dangerous of the invasions ever attempted upon the Constitution. He could see through it the progress of invasions of unlimited extent. And he could even view the proposition to include in its operation corporations, as an invasion, not alone of the Constitution but of the rights of the States. And he would here say to those in favor of that proposition, that if they could succeed in their desire of including corporations, they would very soon find this Government stretching its arm to every State, and to every city and town in the Union, under the pretence of regulating their corporations. With these observations he should conclude by moving that the memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. *Berrien* replied at some length to Mr. Calhoun, arguing that bankrupts being insolvents, insolvents were necessarily bankrupts, and there could be no distinction contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and that repeated decisions of the Supreme Court had so ruled.

Mr. *Calhoun* remarked that the Senator had but repeated the arguments he had made in 1827, which were then conclusively refuted by able men, whose opinions he (Mr. Calhoun) considered far more orthodox than decisions of the Supreme Court. But if the Senator was desirous to go over the same ground as in 1827, he (Mr. Calhoun) was ready to meet him in discussion.

Here the subject dropped, and the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The *President* pro tem., announced the unfinished business, which was the motion to refer to a Select Committee of nine the plan for a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. *Merrick* occupied the floor in a brief speech in favor of referring the plan, which he conceived did not possess the tremendous powers attributed to it by his Whig friends and others who had opposed it. He maintained that it was not more liable to the objections urged against it, than a Bank of the United States, or other corporation, which was independent of any control by the Government. He thought that if those who had denounced it, would throw aside all their preconceived notions and prejudices, and act from a desire to do something for the relief of the country, there would be no difficulty in so modifying this plan as to attain that end.

Mr. *Sevier* followed, and contrasted the powers of this plan with those of the Bank of the United States, which was vetoed by the President, which had been voted for by the Whigs who are now denouncing this, and showed that it was less objectionable on that score. He viewed Whig opposition to it, on the ground that it accumulated power in the hands of the Executive, as insincere, and averred that it was attributable more to a contention about Whig succession than to that cause. He then contrasted the condition of the Government and the country at the present time, with that before the election, and showed that the credit of Government has been impaired, and the condition of the country rendered more deplorable; contrasted their promises of retrenchment and reform with their acts, and showed that instead of administering the Government on thirteen millions of dollars, as promised, they had expended nine millions. That instead of relieving the people of the burden of taxation, they had laid new taxes to the amount of five millions by way of import duties, and increased the public debt eight millions since the fourth of March last. That they had expended more money in the nine months they had administered the Government than had been expended in the same time, at any period when the country was at peace. That they had taken up the Treasury Note system, which they so much denounced under the late Administration. He exposed an effort on the part of the Whigs to retreat from all their measures of relief, and to charge upon President Tyler all the distress and derangements of the currency and exchanges, and prostration of Government and State credit. He was in favor of referring the plan of the Secretary, and if it could be modified to suit his principles he would support it; but if it was not modified essentially, he would be compelled to go against it, as he had the other plans which had been vetoed by the President.

Mr. *Benton* next obtained the floor, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate on the Treasury Note bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and occupied the day's session.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

After the presentation of many petitions on the subject of the Bankrupt Law.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the proposition to refer to a Select Committee the Board of Exchequer plan.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. *Benton* in discussing the plan. When Mr. B. had concluded the question on reference was taken, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged all day with the debate on the Treasury Note bill. The several amendments having been disposed of, the bill was got out of Committee, and Mr. *Fillmore* moved the previous question on concurring with amendments.

The House then adjourned.

Rhode Island is disenthralled, and the Whigs are vanquished, distinct, ruined in fact, blasted in their hopes, and sick with the measles! And now one of the party comes forward and gravely enquires, what ought the Whigs of Rhode Island to do? We can tell him; let them reform, repent, change their names, and become honest men and good citizens. That is what they ought to do. If the words of the dove should not operate, then let each Rhode Island Whig exercise his handkerchief, put his feet in warm water, and tallow his nose.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Blood! Blood! Blood!—Most of our readers will remember that in April last, a Mr. Alston, of Tallahassee, challenged General Reid, of Florida. They fought, and the General shot him. Wells Alston, a brother of the deceased, and the General had a rencontre subsequently, and a second one, when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received in the city yesterday, state that he has had further difficulties there which ended in his taking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

We hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ultimo; that about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr. John McNeal Stewart; that an altercation arose between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Alston drew his knife, to stab him, but Stewart perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols; that Alston, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thomas F. McKennan, of Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, stated that Alston was arrested, taken out and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mr. Arnold, M. C. from Tennessee seems anxious to know whether Mr. Burke, M. C. from New Hampshire is related to Burke the Scotch "resurrectionist." Mr. Burke seems as anxious to know whether Mr. A. is related to Benedict Arnold.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, January 21, 1842.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The full proceedings of the Democratic Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 10th instant, will not reach us in time for this paper, so that we shall not be able to lay them before our readers till next week. As stated in our last, *Louis D. Henry*, of Fayetteville, was nominated as the Republican Candidate for Governor. This choice, according to our best information, is generally acceptable to the Democratic party throughout the State. Mr. Henry is, by reputation, a man of talent and a fine popular speaker, and will, we have no doubt, bear the Republican banner in triumph through the contest.

We some time ago expressed our opinion that the call of the Convention in the dead of winter and on a notice so short as the one given, was beyond dispute badly advised;—we knew then, that as a necessary consequence, there would not be a numerous attendance on the occasion. It is no trifling matter for men to leave their comfortable fire-sides in the midst of the cold season, and ride through inclement weather, over intolerable roads, from 130 to 250 miles to nominate a candidate for Governor, when too it is understood that all are willing to unite on the same man. These circumstances considered, we think the Convention was a highly respectable one, and we believe the nomination made will give very general satisfaction.

The Editor of the Raleigh Register, however, seems to be perfectly satisfied that it was "an utter failure,"—"a flash in the pan," and chuckles no little at the very thought of it. Now really, we have quite too much charity to desire in the least to spoil this innocent mirth, even if we could ever so easily;—it will not last long, and by no manner of means do we wish to deprive the worthy Editor of a fractional enjoyment of the short lived pleasure;—no, no!—let him put on the face of Democritus now, for the day is not far distant when he will be a practical disciple of the crying philosopher.

The whigs about Raleigh, strangers and natives, we hear, were excessively delighted at a small difference of opinion that arose in the Convention between Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and the other members of that body. Mr. Haywood thought the Convention, in its resolutions, ought not to notice the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, and expressed himself in a speech to that effect.—Now this mere difference of opinion was a matter of no great moment, and can hardly, we apprehend, be very serious in its consequences, but it produced a decided sensation among the whigs aforesaid, and gave them prodigious pleasure.—They seem to consider it exceeding *low* business in the Democratic party to mention such things. Indeed, gentlemen whigs, and do you really think so? Low business is it? And how long pray, since *you* came to this way of thinking? You who descended into Mr. Van Buren's kitchen, and seized the *dish rags* from the hands of his scullions, and hoisted them as flags of your party;—*you* who counted the candles that were used in the public offices, and weighed the soap with which the clerks washed their hands;—*you* who even crept into Mr. Van Buren's private chamber to pry and peep about, and seek for articles there, with which to grace your orations. All this, and much more of the same sort, did your Governor, John M. Morehead, do, and now forsooth, you pretend to turn up your noses, and think it a low business to expose your most profligate extravagance in the funeral expenses of your victim President, who, according to Mr. Mangum, was stricken down by "the vengeance of Heaven." You call it disturbing the ashes of the dead. No, it is *not* disturbing the *dead*—but it *is* disturbing the *living*. There is no reflection upon the memory of Gen. Harrison—he had no volition in the matter—no censure is cast on him. He sleeps quietly in the dreamless slumber—in the peaceful rest of the grave, and no one desires to disturb his repose—nothing *can* disturb his repose till the last summons shall awaken him to life again, but in the mean while *retributive justice* will not sleep. Those who introduced for the first time in this country a certain species of warfare, should be the last to complain of its practice by others. The whigs must now take to their lips the chalice prepared by their own hands—true, the draught is bitter, but you must take it, gentlemen whigs.

The Bankrupt Law.

This most abominable offspring of the Extra Session Whig legislation is about to be "repudiated" by its authors. Petitions for its repeal have been poured upon Congress from all quarters of the Union, and many of the whig party who only a few months ago aided to make it the law of the land, are now forced to yield to overwhelming popular sentiment, and vote for its repeal before it goes into operation. This is the beginning of the *People's reform* of "whig reform." From the Congressional proceedings it will be seen that a majority in the House have passed a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for its repeal. The remarks of Mr. Calhoun on the subject will attract the reader's attention.

Georgia Election.

Returns from a sufficient number of counties have been received to render it certain that the Democratic candidates, Messrs. *Cooper*, *Colquitt*, and *Black*, have been elected to Congress by a majority of some thousands to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of three of the whig [illegible]ives. This is a glorious triumph of principle. These three faithful Republicans were denounced and proscribed by whiggery in 1840 because they preferred their principles to coon skins, and now the people of Georgia have rewarded them with confidence and honor for their firmness and honesty.

The reign of Federal whigism in Georgia is no more.

CONVENTION IN MAY NEXT.

The Democratic Convention lately held in Raleigh, after nominating Mr. Henry, adjourned to meet in this place on the 20th of May next. This was done in consequence of the small representation from the West in the Raleigh Convention, and to enable the people of the extreme Western Counties conveniently to meet in general Convention. It is expected that our candidate, Mr. Henry, will be here, as well as all the distinguished men of the State.—We hope to see a full representation in attendance from every County in the West, and expect too that our Eastern friends will not fail to be with us on the occasion in proper force. The Democracy of old Rowan will be proud to welcome their brethren from all parts of the State, and will be fully prepared to receive them.

The Alien and Sedition law spirit.—In a late charge to the Grand Jury of New York, Judge Noah took occasion to allude to the tone of the newspaper press of the country towards the Banks, and the attacks of independent journals on the iniquities of these corrupt machines. To check this audacious presumption, he declared that "we must either consent to subsidize the press, or call for the protection of the strong arm of the law," and he charged that the Grand Jury should "indict the libellers," and the court would inflict the penalty.

His Honor, it is clear, has lost none of his old grateful zeal in his new vocation. No doubt Biddle and other innocent honest managers of rotten swindling shops are strongly impressed with the sage opinion of the abuse mentioned, by which they have suffered so much in character and credit—good men! The "libeling" Democratic press warned the public of their rottenness, and cautioned it against their frauds, to the great detriment of their further stealing operations. This was in truth a great outrage. As to the *subsidizing* proposed as one means of silencing the warning voice of the press—his honor may possibly have some reminiscences of its influence in times gone, and there is no denying its effect;—but for the latter alternative recommended, to "indict the libellers," the Grand Jury will be apt to take wiser counsel. If the corporate bank monopolies of the land *are* above the law, they are *not* yet above the press, nor quite powerful enough to undertake either to intimidate or silence it; and any attempt of the kind had much better be left untried.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law entitled "an act for the relief of the Banks of this Commonwealth,"—which suspends till 1st April next the action of any existing law for the recovery of debts or notes of the Banks, and also the law enforcing twelve per cent interest for non payment on demand after the 1st of the present month.

We have been supposing heretofore that it was the people who needed "relief," instead of the Banks.

More Bank roguery.—The cash accounts of the first and second Teller of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, has been found deficient in the amount of $26,148 15. The parties were arrested, gave bond in the sum of $10 000 each, for their appearance,—failed to appear, and of course forfeited the bail.

New and Important.

Whig economy commenced.—Yes, actually commenced already! Think of that all ye who have doubted whether it would *ever* begin, and take shame for your want of faith. The whigs it is true, have been in power little less than a year, and in this time have only spent the trifling sum of nearly twelve millions more than the late "extravagant" Democratic Administration—the Treasury is bankrupt and empty to be sure, but let the people be of good cheer, and exercise a little more patience, and extend a little longer their "generous confidence,"—for whig "economy" has positively commenced, and now they may begin to look for wonders shortly;—what if it is a rather smallish beginning—"large oaks from little acorns grow." Hear the Raleigh Register:

"*Promise and Performance.*—The Whigs promised during the last Presidential canvass, if they got into power, that they would endeavor to institute a rigid economy in all the departments of Government. We are glad to see, in furtherance of this settled policy, that Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, a staunch Whig, has introduced a Resolution in the House of Representatives inquiring into the quality and amount of Furniture purchased for the New York Custom House, and whether any reduction has been made in the expenses of the same. This may seem a small matter, but it will be of no use to stop the large leaks unless the smaller ones are also attended to."

How long before we may look for another "performance"—of the balance of promises—for "money plenty,"—"times easy," &c.? We should be amazingly delighted to see and feel even a small beginning in these.

The *Whig majority* in Congress are doing but little good, for either their constituents or the country it seems, according to the National Intelligencer; that paper of the 6th inst., says:—"We wish we were able to inform our readers, that the business of Congress is going on either smoothly or rapidly. But on the contrary, no progress at all, to speak of has been made in it this week."

Bank resumption in Maryland.—A bill has been reported from the Special Committee on the currency in the Legislature of Maryland, by the unanimous sanction of the whole Committee, to provide for the resumption of specie payment by the banks of that State, on all their notes and liabilities within 20 days after the passage of the act, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters. The bill also forbids the issue of post notes under the same forfeiture.

The number of Pensioners of the U. S. Government who have died the past year amounts to 826.

The Legislature of Indiana has passed a resolution suspending the sales of personal property under execution till the first of February next, before which time it is expected that a general "stay law" will be enacted. *Such* legislation is the natural fruits of the bloated "credit system."

We have received the first number of the "*State Rights Republican*," a new Democratic paper, as its name indicates, just established in Richmond, Va., by Mr. *Fisk*, and edited by Messrs. *Fisk & Melsary*.—Mr. Fisk is favorable known as an able writer, and uncompromising advocate of democratic principles. He is the mortal foe of all bank monopolies, and gives these legalized shaving shops no quarter. The Republican promises to be what is somewhat rare, both an able political, and an interesting literary journal.

Tremendous Bank Riot.

We have just received by to-day's mail an account of a most terrible riot in Cincinnati, Ohio. As our paper is now going to press we have neither time nor room for particulars;—we will give them next week. The amount of the affair is this:—The Bank of the Miami Exporting Company refused, on the 10th instant, payment on its paper and closed its doors. On the next day, an immense crowd broke into that Bank, and the Cincinnati Bank—the Exchange Bank—and the office of Longee & Co., Bank Brokers, and entirely demolished every thing before them;—they tore up the counters, broke the desks to pieces, and scattered books, papers and shinplasters to the winds;—it was not without great difficulty they were prevented from demolishing the houses. The officers of the Banks considering discretion the better part of valor, cut out as speedily as possible, in which they doubtless acted wisely. This is indeed lamentable, but it is what many have looked for as natural results from the swindling conduct of some of the Banks. We are utterly opposed to the whole Bank system as it now exists, and desire greatly to see it reformed, but this manner of reforming is certainly to be deprecated.

☞ Let those who are accustomed ignorantly to sneer at the efforts of the cut-throat Abolition incendiaries of the free States, as too work and contemptible for the notice of the South, read the proceedings in the United States Senate, on the 11th inst., and their eyes may be opened a little.

"Near a million of dollars are wanted now to enable the Treasury to meet its engagements."—*Madisonian.*

Huzza for Whig "reform"—Whig "economy," and for Clay's robbery bill! The Treasury worse than empty by near a million of dollars, and the Whigs crying out for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Glorious prospects ahead.

Rhode Island.—This wee State has heretofore been governed, in lieu of a Constitution, by the charter obtained from King Charles on its settlement as a British Colony, and which limited the right of suffrage to freeholders, and disfranchised the great body of the people; these have lately taken it into their heads somehow, to claim the privileges of freemen likewise, and accordingly they kicked up at the royal charter, and demanded a Constitution of their own. The vote has just been taken on the adoption of a Constitution submitted to the people, and carried in favor of it by a large majority.

☞ A Convention of rail-road delegates has lately been held in Washington City, at the invitation of the Postmaster General to consider his proposition, or some other, for giving them an advance payment to carry the United States mail on their roads. They perfectly agreed, as might have been "guessed" by a shrewd hand, that the mode of advances or annuities proposed in the annual report was the thing. The country is not it seems in the opinion of some, sufficiently scourged by the curse of bank monopolies which control its monetary affairs, nor the public money squandered fast enough by other profligate means to create the "blessing" of a National debt—but we must put it in the power of rail-road corporations, by an exclusive monopoly grant, to carry the mails as they please, and pay them an enormous bounty in advance, without security either for the actual performance or faithful discharge of the service. If these Whig plans are carried out, we may soon expect to see the same sort of "reform" in the Post Office Department, as we have had in the others.

The real estate of the City of Baltimore has been valued by assessors appointed under a law of the State, and the valuation amounts to $68,170,612—nearly sixty-eight and a quarter millions of dollars. But few of the Atlantic cities have, we believe, improved so rapidly within the last six or eight years, as Democratic Baltimore.

Destructive fires (fires are generally rather destructive some astute editor has lately discovered) have occurred recently in Detroit, New Orleans, and St. Louis. In Detroit a whole square the most valuable in the place it is stated, was destroyed.

Fanaticism.—A Mr. Delavan of New York City, has written and published a long letter against the use of wine in the ordinance of the sacrament, and as nothing is too ultra or absurd for the credulity of some folks, the fanatic has already a number of followers. This is absolutely ridiculous, and yet in this age of humbug and ultraism it will be matter of no surprise to see the silly fanaticism spreading widely. The objection to the use of wine is, that all kinds of it contain spirits or alcohol, and that much of the wine used in the country is adulterated. We expect before long to hear of these reformers crying out against the use of molasses—for what contains more spirit than molasses?—the Yankees can any time make a gallon of real *New England*, out of a gallon of molasses.

Intemperance is a great curse to society, the fruitful parent of crime, poverty, and wretchedness, the Pandoran box of disease and evils innumerable, but we believe that some of the advocates of the Temperance cause are doing more harm by their *intemperate* zeal, than good by their efforts, and in reference to all such, truly may the Temperance cause exclaim with the old proverb "save me from my friends."

Papers of Aaron Burr.—Some reminiscences of the treasons of Aaron Burr have lately been published by Mr. F. L. Claiborne, one of the editors of the Natchez Free Trader, and formerly a representative in Congress from Mississippi. He obtains them from documentary evidence preserved by Burr, which have for years lain dormant and unknown in the archives of his family, and have now fallen into his possession as he explains. He promises to make further disclosures from the papers which "will establish beyond a doubt, that Burr had for his co adjutors, some of the most distinguished men in the nation."

Perpetual motion.—The secret has at last been discovered, at least, a Mississippi paper says so, and further, that a gentleman of that State, Dr. C. C. Edday, has gone to Washington to secure a patent for a machine which is operated upon by condensed air, and so contrived that the air condenses itself.

Distressing Occurrence.—We are pained to record the death by drowning of one of our most respected and estimable citizens, Col. CASPER SMITH, formerly of Davidson, but for several years past a resident of this County, 5 miles South West of this place. The circumstances of the melancholy event are given in the statement below sent to us by a friend of the deceased, and we can add nothing to the tribute paid to his memory, farther than to say that it is just, true, and well merited.

"On Tuesday the 11th inst., in attempting to ford the River (Yadkin) in a gig with a negro boy 12 years of age, at the Trading Ford, when it was much swollen, he was swept down by the current, as it is supposed, and himself, boy and horse were drowned.

The news of his disappearance was not spread until Monday morning the 17th, when upon examination at the ford, it was discovered from the tracks of his gig that he had entered the river, but had not passed out on the other side;—the alarm was given, many persons repaired to the spot, and after diligent search for two days, the horse and gig were found floating 3 miles below the ford, and by careful dragging with a flat and ten canoes, on yesterday the 19th, at 12 o'clock, the body of Col. Smith was hooked up from the bottom of the river, in 7 feet water, at the foot of the falls, one mile below the ford. About $1,400 worth of notes, and $100 in money were found on the person of the deceased. The body of the negro boy has not yet been found and may not be soon, for from the quantity of sand that had lodged upon the clothes of Col. Smith, it is probable that a considerable length of time might have elapsed before the body would of itself have risen to the surface of the water. Much praise is due to a large number of the friends and neighbors of the deceased, who repaired to the spot, and continued a diligent search until the body was found.

It is unnecessary, where he was known, to speak of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by those who best knew him. In his social and domestic relations, he was kind and exemplary; an industrious and useful citizen, his untimely death is deplored by a large number of friends and acquaintances."

The Cotton Crop of the United States—exports and consumption.—The Savannah (Geo.) Republican gives the following information which will be highly interesting as well as useful to cotton planters and those engaged in the trade of the article.

The total cotton crop of the year ending September 30th, 1841, amounted to 1,634,045 bales.

The total crop of the preceding year, amounted to 2,177,835.

	Bales.
The total exports of 1841, were	1,313 277
Do. 1840,	1,876 603
Deficiency in 1841	562,726

We subjoin the amounts exported to various countries, in 1841:

	Bales.
To Great Britain	858,742
To France	348,776
To ports North of Europe	56,276
To other ports	49,480
Total	1,343,277

The Cotton exports of the preceding year were as follows, and exhibit a considerable falling off—greater in proportion to the relative amount of the years, to the Northern ports of Europe than to England and France.

	Bales.
In 1840. Cotton exported to Great Britain	1,246,791
To France	447,465
North of Europe	103 232
To other ports	78,545
Total	1,876,003

We subjoin also, the ports from which the article has been sent, with the portion from each.

	Bales.
In 1841, from New Orleans and Mississippi	656,816
From Florida	216,239
Alabama	23,297
Georgia	35,596
North and South Carolina	162,275
Virginia	4,873
Baltimore	217
Philadelphia	1,934
New York	149,569
Boston	3,602
Total	1,343,277

We annex an account of the home consumption:

Quantity consumed by, and stock remaining in the hands of United States, manufacturers, Sept. 30,	1841	297 288
Do.	1840	295,193
Do.	1839	276,018

It will thus be seen that while the total exports of 1841 amounted to 1,313,277 bales, the quantity employed at home amounted to only 297 288 bales.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

We are requested to make known that there is to be a Public Meeting at Thompson's Store (formerly Frederic Thompson's,) in Davidson County, on the first Saturday in February, which is the 5th day of the month. It is understood that the acts of the Extra Session are to be discussed.—The people, without distinction of party, are invited to attend, and hear what the Democrats have to say against, and the Whigs in favor of these acts. If the weather should prove favorable, it is supposed the meeting will be numerously attended.

The Fayetteville Market.—The market has been active this week; not overstocked, but a general variety. Brandy, Peach, 38; Apple, 35 to 37. Bacon 5 to 5½. Beeswax, 28.—Cotton, best, sold for 8. Corn, has taken arise, and sells for 50 to 55. Flour 5¾ to 6½. Oats are scarce and sell readily at 40. Wheat $1 to $105. Whishey, the best was bought for 26. Wool, 15 to 17. Pork sells at from 3½ to 4.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on Thursday evening the 20th instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. JOHN LEFLER to Miss MARY DANIEL.

In this County, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Paul Philer, Mr. THOMAS A. WILLIAMSON to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Sam'l. Hall.

In this County, on the 6th instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. VERBLE to Mrs. NANCY SMITH.

DIED,

In this place, on Friday night last, JANE MITCHELL, infant daughter of the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, aged about 3 months.

In this County, on the 15th instant, Mr. PETER COX, aged about 68 years. The deceased was an exemplary christian and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for about 47 years. He has left numerous relations to mourn his irreparable loss, but "their loss is his eternal gain"—[*Communicated.*

On Sunday, the 16th of January, 1842, about 12 o'clock, at his residence in this County, Dr. J. T. J. OAR, aged about 35 years, leaving an afflicted widow, four small children, and an extensive circle of friends to lament his loss. Dr. *Orr* was a member of the last Legislature of North Carolina, and possessed the esteem and respect of all who knew him.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the house of Robert N. Craige, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust, on Thursday, the 17th day of February next, stock of

HORSES, MULES, HOGS,

and best kind of household and kitchen furniture, also

SOME

7 or 8 Negroes,

and a large quantity of farming tools of first rate kind. Also, corn and other articles of crop of the last year, together with

TWO WAGGONS AND GEAR.

Also, the half right of a Blacksmith, named Elijah, and half the interest in the tools and furniture of a Blacksmith's shop, together with an interest in

298 ACRES OF LAND

on Deal's creek, adjoining Chambers, Winders, Lewis Jacobs, and others.—Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES OWENS, Trustee.

Rowan County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 4t.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the last of September, 1841, Forty head of Sheep—mostly wethers,—marked as follows:—some with a slit in each ear and an under-bit out of the same, and the others have a smooth crop in each ear and an under-bit in left ear. Any person giving information concerning them to Elias Lee, or John I. Shaver, Salisbury, N. C, will be liberally rewarded.

DAVID WORTH.

Ashe County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 3t

SILAS HUFF,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Vests, 75 cents.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court House in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 7th of February next, it being Monday of Rowan county Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

conveyed by Burton Craige to Sam'l. Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good house servants, field hands and

A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

Terms.—One fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negotiable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months. ALEX. W. BRANDON,

Atto. in fact for Sam'l. Lemly.

December 24, 1841. ts.

The *Cheraw Gazette*, *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, and *Greensboro' Patriot*, will insert 3 times each.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Administrator of Joseph Cowan, dec'd., by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment between now and February Court, or else they may expect to settle with an officer, as the business of the estate *must* be closed. R. LOCKE, Agent.

Rowan County, N. C., January 14, 1842. 3t

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.

Come and Settle!

ALL persons indebted to James L. Brown, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come and settle by the last day of this month, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES L. BROWN.

N. B.—Also, the Notes and Accounts of Jas Brown, dec'd. JAS. L. BROWN, Ex'or.

January 7, 1842. 3w

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG negro woman and child;—she is a first rate Cook and a good washer. Apply at this office.

Salisbury, N. C, January 21, 1842. 3t

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December tf.

AGRICULTURAL.

BREEDING AND TREATMENT OF HORSES.

To the Editors of the Cultivator: Your correspondent, W. B., from North Carolina, expresses a wish "*to see some extended remarks on the best manner of treating work and travelling horses*;" and you ask some of your correspondents to reply to his inquiry. To do so fully would require a book or pamphlet of a considerable size. But the subject is highly important to all who own horses and particularly to those, of whom there are many, who know little or nothing of their proper treatment: I will, therefore, offer a few remarks in the hope that some of your correspondents who are better qualified than I am, may be tempted by my efforts to enlarge upon it. My observations will consist chiefly of directions condensed from works published in England, under the supervision of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. The first is entitled "*The Horse*," and is by far the best treatise I have ever read in regard both to the theory and practice of the veterinary art; no farmer should be without it. The second was only published last year, and is called "*Outlines of Flemish Husbandry*." It contains many very useful directions as to the management of farm horses, the correctness of which, as well as of those in the Horse Book, none could fail to perceive, if I had room to present the reasons for them, together with the directions of themselves.

To begin with the stable. This should be so constructed that its temperature during spring, summer, and fall, should be very nearly the same as that of the open air, and in winter, not more than 10 degrees above that of the external atmosphere. The size recommended as best, is (in the proportion for six horses) 40 feet long, 18 or 14 wide, and 12 feet high, if a loft is made to it, in which case there should be a plastered ceiling, to prevent the hay from being scented by the exhalations of the stalls and floor. The whole stable, especially the stalls, should be kept as clean as practicable, by frequently changing the beds and strowing plaster of Paris on those spots, where the urine falls. This not only prevents its offensive odor, by combining with it amonia, but thereby forms one of the most powerful of all the new manures yet discovered. The floor of the stalls should be sloped barely enough to drain off the urine not abstracted by the litter and plaster of Paris, since a level position for the horses' feet is the most natural, and consequently best for the muscles and sinews of their legs and ankles.

Light is quite as essential to the soundness of your horses' eyes, as pure air is to the health of his body. But it should be let in through glazed windows, and open gratings, which serve also as ventilators, under the eaves of the roof. No openings should be made, either under the managers, or opposite, or just above the horse's heads, as partial streams of air often produce colds, with all their bad consequences in horses; especially if they are put up in such stables immediately after being much heated, and before they are rubbed dry. A glaring light, however, should always be avoided, since horses can neither rest, nor sleep, nor fatten so well in such light, as in that which is moderate.

Under the head of "*grooming*," it is recommended to treat farm horses differently from those kept for the saddle and carriage. The farm horse which is worked hard all day, and turned out at night, requires little more than to have the dust brushed off from his limbs, since the dandruff or scurf which is removed by the curry-comb, is a provision of nature to defend him from the wind and the cold. But if generally stabled, then currying, brushing, and rubbing are necessary. These operations are indispensable to saddle and carriage horses; and should always be performed in the open air when the weather permits. They open the pores of the skin, and in circulating the blood, in augmenting free, healthy, insensible perspiration, serve instead of exercise, when that cannot be taken. Moreover, if regularly and carefully performed, with a plenty of good food in which two or three table-spoons full of brown sugar is occasionably mixed, they will secure that fine, glossy, dappled coat, to attain which, the health and not unfrequently the life of the horse is sacrificed, by keeping him covered up with blankets. Care should be taken in using both the curry-comb and brush, especially when new, not to apply them roughly, particularly to horses that have tender skins, and fine thin hair. For all such the curry-comb is hardly necessary, if they are well rubbed and dressed with a soft brush and hair cloth.

Horses which are constantly stabled, should be moderately exercised for two hours a day, when the weather permits, if you would keep them perfectly healthy. This, however, should depend somewhat on their age, as a young horse requires more exercise than an old one. But for neither should it be violent, when given for health; nor should the horse ever be put up until he is cool. The whip or spur should never be used for any fault but dullness or obstinacy, although it is very common to do it both for starting and stumbling, both of which are certainly aggravated by it, and thereby the rider punishes himself, in the end, much more than he does his horse. In fact, harsh, cruel treatment to horses, succeeds as badly as it does with children; and all who are so brutal and inhuman as to be guilty of it, deserve well to become its victims: neither whip or spur would be bad remedies for *their* detestable tempers and habits.

It is common, immediately after hard working or travelling in hot weather, to wash horses all over, or swim them in water much cooler than their skins or the atmosphere. This practice is very dangerous, often producing colds, fevers, and not unfrequently, fatal chronic complaints, unless the same exercise is speedily repeated. Even the partial application of very cold water to parts of the body, or the head, or the legs, when the horse is much heated, should be avoided; for his appearing to be gratified by it is no more a proof that it is good for him, than the manifest gratification of a sot in dram-drinking, after having been drunk, is proof that *he* is benefitted thereby. The poor horse which knows no better, experiences present relief, at the expense of future suffering that he is incapable of anticipating, or brute as he is, he would probably reject it. Rubbing in the shade and leading the horse about at intervals, constitute the proper treatment both for farm and other horses, when much distressed by severe work of any kind.

But all precautions to preserve the health and vigor of your horses will prove unavailable, unless you pay equal attention to the kind and quality of their food; the manner of feeding them, and also of giving them water.

To enable either farm or other horses to render the utmost service of which they are capable, they should be fed wholly on dry food, the grain and long forage to be old and sound, the first of which should be ground, and the latter chopped in all cases where practicable. For saddle and carriage horses under hard and constant usage, oats are better than Indian corn, and that is preferable to every other grain. The blades also, when well cured, are better than any other kind of long forage, as they contain more saccharine matter. When either farm or other horses are much heated, and great haste is indispensable, no other food should be given them than a hand full or two of old corn or oat meal stirred into a few quarts of soft water, with a little salt dissolved in it. Before this is given, let their nostrils, inside and out, be cleansed by a sponge or rag wet with vinegar and water, if the former can be procured, if not, with water alone. After a very hard ride or travel in harness, the horse should be suffered to wallow, before any thing else is done to him, if time and weather permit, rather than to be led immediately into a stable to be cleansed and cooled.

Manger feeding with ground grain and chopped forage, is now very generally preferred in England and Belgium, as well as by the best judges in our own country, to the old fashioned, most wasteful way of giving unground grain in mangers, and unchopped forage in racks. These last are disused every where, but in a few places for green grass; and in lieu of the rack, wide, deep mangers are adopted, with small iron or wooden bars fastened across them, to prevent the horses from throwing out their food. In England the most common food for farm horses consists of a mixture of bruised oats, beans, and chaff, in the proportion of eight pounds of oats, which are equal to about five quarts, (their oats being a few pounds heavier per bushel than ours,) two pounds of beans, with twenty of chaff. Thirty-five or six pounds of such food is the day's allowance for medium sized horses while at work, and forty pounds of it for large horses. Such is the common allowance during winter, when the horses are constantly stabled. But from the end of April to the end of July, they are usually turned out at night, and the whole of rest days. Other kinds of food, however, are much used by small farmers, such as barley, unmerchantable wheat, beans, peas, sweedish turnips, carrots, and potatoes, with grasses of various kinds and but very little oats or rye.

In Belgium the chief food of their farm horses consists of green clover in summer, and roots with cut straw in winter. A few oats are occasionally given, but not in so regular a manner as to give great muscular strength. They usually go to work as soon as it is light, continue at it until ten, then rest and feed until two or three o'clock, when they resume and continue their labor till six or seven. In harvest time they work from day break until evening, resting only a few hours in the heat of the day. A pair of horses with one plough are allowed for every 40 acres of arable land, the whole of which, on an average, is ploughed twice and harrowed three times; besides this they cart fodder and manure, and do the harvest work. Both in Belgium and England, they are moderately watered before and after feeding. When not worked, water is given them three times a day, and always of the softest kind, when it can be procured. In ordinary travelling also, a liberal supply of such water is strongly recommended to be given, a little at a time, which prevents excessive thirst, and the consequent drinking to excess. This is very dangerous, especially to a horse much heated, more especially if the water be very cold.

In addition to the foregoing condensed remarks, taken chiefly from the two excellent works already mentioned, permit me now to offer such information as I have derived from others and from my own long experience as an owner of every kind of horses but the race horse, in regard to the best mode of managing these most useful animals in our own country. I will "begin (as the saying is) at the beginning."

[To be continued next week.]

Yankee Ingenuity.—We understand that an ingenious and worthy mechanic in our vicinity has in progress, and nearly completed, a loom that will knit a perfect stocking or glove without a seam. The loom may be propelled by hand or foot power, or by water, and the cost will not exceed $30 or $40. What will our good old grand dames say to such an innovation upon their prerogative? A pest upon your machinery—give us the good "old way."—*Springfield Gazette.*

Reward of Curiosity.—At Palermo, in Sicily, is an elegant private garden, in which are a number of ornamental buildings. On the door of one is written "Non aprite," that is, "Don't open." This prohibition only serves to excite the curiosity of the visitor, who immediately proceeds to disobey the hospitable owner's injunction. On opening the door, a forcible jet of water is squirted full in his face—a just, though not very severe retribution for a prying curiosity.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 21, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf.)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 11, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	6	Flour,	$5 25 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 11	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	Oats,	30 a 37
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 12, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

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Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

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and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

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J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
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Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
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TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *per money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
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Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

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OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained,

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers' names and remittances, must be directed, postmaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents*.

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A Temperance Convention that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it unpracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of ... all Ministers of the Gospel, are authori... Secret Arnold.